

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1808.

[No. 2106.]

Sales at Vendue.
On every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of good
which are on limitation and the prices
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 9.

PROFILES,
CUT AND FRAMED;

PROFILE LIKENESS'S
BONED IN GOLD LEAF ON GLASS;
NEXT door to Mr. I. ROBIN'S STORE on
King-Street, nearly opposite the Indian
Queen Tavern.

January 13. dft.

TEN PIPES
Choice Cognac Brandy,
3 hds. West-India Rum,
10 gr. casks L. P. Teneriffe Wine,
15 casks Rieser,
45 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale by

Cartlett and Fisk.

November 19.
RAILS WANTED.
The subscriber wishes to purchase about two thousand Chestnut or Oak RAILS, to be delivered at his farm on Camptown Rd. to the real B. from 1 to 6 miles below the subscriber.

J. H. HOOE,

Jan. 15. 2aw.

TO RENT,
And possession given on the 14th of November next.

The three story Brick House
on the corner of King and Columbia-streets,
now occupied by Mr. John Roberts.—For
apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living
next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,
City of Washington, Oct. 20. dft.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale every box,

25 bagsheads Muscovado Sugar,

20 bags green Coffee

15 bagsheads well flavored Rum

5 pipes Cognac Brandy

12 quarter casks Sherry Wine

12 bags Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines,

Spirits, Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 bags old port

10 bags Madera

30 quarter casks Lisbon

12 do. particular Teneriffe

15 do. Malaga

15 pipes old cognac brandy

5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin

5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum

1 do. first quality molasses

6 do. green copperas

2 do. alum

20 do. brown sugar

20 bags pimento

15 do. pepper

10 chs. young hyson

10 do. hyson skin

5 do. imperial

100 bags green coffee

150 kegs madder

50 do. ground ginger

30 do. raisins

1200 lbs. bacon, well cured

5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for

use on hand—with a number of other

articles—all of which he will sell low on his

former terms.

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first qual-

ity CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish

to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

GREEN COFFEE.
5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

James Sanderson.

Feb. 13. d

FOR SALE,
A Negro Woman, a complete
House Servant.

Apply to

The Printer.

December 22. d

COTTON AND SUGAR.

Just received and for sale on moderate terms,
20 bales Upland Georgia COTTON, and
20 barrels brown SUGAR, both of a su-
perior quality.

A. Newton.

February 8. d

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the estate of James Larson, on account of purchases made at Occoquan, under a decree of the federal court, are hereby informed that their bonds are in possession of the subscriber and that he is authorised to receive payments.

Thomas Swann.

February 13. 2aw4w

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. M. cholls, on the north side of Prince-
street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is
offered for sale on a liberal credit. For parti-
culars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO RENT,

The House lately occupied by Mrs. Fitz-
gerald, situate on Water-street, having every
convenience to accommodate a genteel family.
Immediate possession may be had.—Ap-
ply as above.

January 12. 6m

MB. G. N. E. R. I. S

Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the
Public,

THAT he has commenced his Practicing
Balls, and will continue them as heretofore.

Mr. GENERIS begs the parents who have
children to be instructed, will please to send
them as soon as possible, so as to give them
an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as
he intends to have an Exhibition at the con-
clusion of his school for their amusement
which will serve to create ambition.

November 12. 60

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as execu-
tor to the estate of Col. Thomas Blackburn,
deceased, respectfully requests those who have
claims against the estate, to lodge them pro-
perly authenticated, in the hands of Robert
I. Taylor, of Alexandria, or John W. Peyton,
of Dumfries, attorney at law, who will for-
ward them immediately to the subscriber.

Those persons indebted to the deceased,
will please make payment to either the above
mentioned gentlemen, or

T. Blackburn.

Rippon Lodge, Jan. 8. 6ctf

For Sale,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL,
containing two pair of Stones and the
necessary machinery for manufacturing flour;
also a Mill for grinding corn and rye, and a
Saw Mill, all in complete order. This pro-
perty is very convenient to Alexandria, and
situated in a most excellent neighbourhood for
wheat and for retailing goods. For the a-
mount of the purchase, wet and dry goods
would be taken for a considerable part or per-
haps all, or some Alexandria property would
be taken for a part. For further particulars
enquire of the PRINTER.

February 10. d

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or to
gether, four acres of LAND, contain-
ing from one and a quarter acre to two acres
each, most eligibly situated without the terri-
tory of Columbia, extending in a right line
from Gibon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek,
intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-
street, and bounding east and west on Fay-
ette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars
may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22. 2aw1f

TO RENT,

A convenient two story Dwelling House and
Store, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-
streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay.
Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or

Robert I. Taylor.

January 12. 2aw

Just Received,

Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from
Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,
8 puncheons Jamaica Spirits
6 barrels first quality Cheese
10 do. men's stout shoes
100 sides Seal Leather of extra nice qual-
ity
30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.

Said Schooner Jane returns to Bos-
ton. For freight or passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

December 31. d

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS,

HAS RECEIVED,

6000 lb. Goshen Cheese 1st quality,
11 ton assorted Patent Shot,

50 half chests & boxes

Imperial,

Young Hyson, & TEAS,

Hyson-skin,

5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,

40 bls. Rye Whiskey,

5 cases old Aleodoc Claret superior

70 lb. Nutmegs,

50 dozen London Mustard,

5 casks London refined Salt-petre,

15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,

30 boxes Soap,

25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,

45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,

30 boxes Havana Segars,

5 cwt. Zante Currants,

Raisins in boxes and casks,

Pearl and hulled Barley,

A small quantity basket salt.

Which with a very general assortment of
Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell
low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov 16

Land for Sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Sale at a credit
of 1 2 and 3 years, on Tuesday 22d

day of March next, upon the premises, the fol-
lowing tract of LAND; to wit

One Tract containing 274 a-

res, laying in Fairfax county, upon the Ox-
road, adjoining the lands of Edward Wash-
ington and about 2 1/2 miles from the town of

Occoquan. This Tract is all in wood, lies

level and is well watered, and at least one half

is valuable meadow land.

ALSO,

An undivided moiety of a

tract in the county of Prince William, con-
taining 120 acres, whereon George Mills now

lives, immediately upon the river and 2 miles

above the town of Occoquan, will be sold the

following day being the 23d day of March.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1.

AT A MEETING of the WASHINGTON SOCIETY of ALEXANDRIA, at GADSBY'S HOTEL,
22d FEBRUARY, 1808,It was Unanimously Resolved, That the
thanks of this Society be presented to JOHN
LAW, Esq. for his elegant and appropriate
ORATION, this day delivered, and that a Copy
thereof be requested for publication.

G. DENEALE, Sec'y.

ORATION.

THE custom of celebrating at appointed periods the memory of the "mighty dead," whatever may have been in most instances its origin or object, it is principally recommended by its advantageous influence on the spirit of the community. The elaborate, eloquent encomiums of an humble panegyrist can have no effect in enhancing the merits of the character, intended to be honored; and the custom might perhaps be entirely exploded, as superfluous, if it could not be appreciated as an important auxiliary to national education. By presenting to the view of the zealous citizen a model for imitation, it operates as the strongest incentive to virtuous and active exertions. By evincing in the people a susceptibility to the impressions of moral excellence, it has a tendency to keep alive those generous feelings of patriotism, that self-devotion to the public cause, which constitute the chief bulwark of a nation. Gratitude, expressing with unaffected feeling, her sense of obligations, presents at all times a virtuous and interesting scene; but the scene becomes highly animating, when it embraces a numerous and enlightened society; when the tribute, tho' it flows from the heart, is nothing but an act of justice to the memory of an illustrious benefactor.

The history, however, of few nations has recorded the existence of any character that can be justly made the subject of panegyric, or selected as a proper example for emulation. The generality of governments have a natural tendency, to debauch the minds of their subjects, to a level with their own narrow policy and principles; and whenever any uncommon merit appears within their sphere, their suspicious jealousy endeavors to circumscribe its utility, or obscure its lustre in the public eye. But it was the happiness of America, even before its emancipation, to experience, in a very slight degree, the chilling influence of political evils. Removed from the immediate vigilance of the ruling power, it enjoyed a comparatively large portion of freedom, which gave an ample scope for the expansion of every laudable feeling; and though yet in its infancy, few nations can present, within an equal period, a brighter constellation of worthies—It can already boast of having produced a hero, who was perhaps as perfect as human frailty would permit; who, for dignity of mind, purity of intention, and utility of conduct, stands unparalleled and alone.—While other civilized nations are condemned to celebrate the anniversary of some canonized monk, or the birth-day of royal profligacy or folly, Americans may celebrate the birth-day of their nation, or pay the voluntary tribute of their gratitude to the memory of WASHINGTON.

At a name, so renowned in the annals of our country, a crowd of the most interesting reflections rush upon the mind; and the eulogist is bewildered in the consideration of a character, which, in every point of view, exhibits equal grounds for admiration, and example. In the contemplation of public virtues so disinterested and active, the patriot zeal of youth, and age may receive constant confirmation. From the difficulties, and vicissitudes of his military career, the warrior may learn the means, and causes of victory; and be stimulated to the exercise of every characteristic of magnanimity. From his dignified conduct, as Chief Magistrate of the union, the statesman may imitate his coolness in deliberation, and energy in action. In the humbler situations of life, the farmer may study the advantages of industry, and economy from the Cincinnatus of Mount Vernon; and all ranks and classes of society may be taught, from his great example, the necessity of self-respect and propriety of deportment, for the attainment of an honorable reputation.

There is a degree of perfection, which baffles the power of panegyric; and leaves no room but for a cold analysis of the constituent qualities of a character, which, by its aggregate merits, has already commanded our affections. From so difficult, and thankless a task, the mind of diffidence would have willingly retired, if it could not hope for favor in the partiality of an indulgent audience. The citizens of Alexandria were ever the sincerest admirers, the most intimate acquaintances of WASHINGTON; and reciprocally enjoyed the largest portion of his confidence, and love. The sentiments which they breathed for their neighbor, and their friend, when his presence irradiated their society, still glow in the breasts of this assembly; and in their predilection for the subject, they

may perhaps forget, and excuse the deficiencies of the speaker.

But the mind, that has been contaminated with the errors of a vicious education, that can follow with pleasure only the sanguinary foot-steps of a celebrated destroyer, will feel no interest in the life and character of a hero, whose sole ambition was to be useful; whose greatest triumph were over fortune and himself. The actions of Washington had for their object the happiness of his country, and not the gratification of a selfish vanity. The alluring prospect of a fruitless victory could never tempt him to a rash destruction of his army; nor could the flattering trappings of power ever seduce him from his duty, "to wade thro' slaughter to a throne." In the description therefore of his virtues, the brilliant colorings of fancy must be discarded, for the sober language of reality; and perhaps a simple narrative of his actions would constitute the highest monument to his fame.

He was descended from a respectable family, which had long been settled in America—Virginia has the honor of claiming him as her son; a state, which has ever been distinguished for the wisdom and talents of its citizens, and which was originally founded by a Raleigh and a Smith, the brilliant subjects of poetry and romance. His parents were engaged in rural pursuits, and Washington himself was born and educated in the country, where every useful faculty and habit of the mind, has long taken its favorite abode. His early years were not disgraced by any of those indecorous instances of dissipation, which injudicious biographers describe and palliate with apparent pleasure as proofs of genius. The natural strength of his constitution was corroborated by temperance and exercise; and the majestic dignity of his stature surpassed the ordinary measure of mankind. The instruction which he received, an European master of arts might probably despise, because it did not consist in the idle acquisition of the idioms of an obsolete language, or in a knowledge of the crude notions of antiquity; acquisitions, which only deceive the pedant, by the semblance of science, and instead of being the handmaids of action, are generally obstacles to worldly promotion. Like Franklin's, his education principally consisted in a thorough knowledge of his own language, which gave him the command of a pure and perspicuous diction; and those studies which formed the basis of his intended profession.—To enter the navy of England was his first destination. But Heaven had created him for higher purposes and views; and the timid partiality of his mother was the instrument that diverted the design. When strengthened by experience, the man of natural genius soon discovers and pursues the proper direction of his mind, and is early destined to overthrow the obstacles in his course to celebrity; as a rapid stream, by the force and accumulation of its waters, finally overcomes the barriers that confine it. It was thus, according to the naturalist, that our river forced its passage to the ocean, and thus the hero, who has consecrated his favorite shores, rose above the vale of obscurity, broke down the ramparts of illegal power, and diffused happiness, and plenty over a numerous, and grateful people.

At a period, when youth is almost privileged to be thoughtless, his merits had obtained him the confidence of the acting governor of Virginia. When scarcely past his twenty first year, he was sent on a dangerous expedition through the Indian nations; and the report he then made of his movements and observations, evinced the precocity of his judgment. But it was not until Braddock's unfortunate defeat, whom he had accompanied as an aid, that the strength of his character was fully displayed. His advice, on the mode of conducting the campaign, had been disregarded, as the suggestions of inexperience; but in the moment of danger, when circumstances had proved the error of his commander, he left his bed of sickness, and saved the remains of the routed troops, from the destructive stratagem of the foe. The providence of Heaven seems then to have been peculiarly interested in his welfare. Of the aids of Braddock, he alone survived the battle; and though his activity had particularly marked him out to the animosity of the Indians, and several balls passed through his coat; yet to the astonishment of his enemies and friends, he left the field without a wound.

The confidence, which his judicious conduct on this occasion, had excited, obtained him shortly after the chief command of the forces, which were raised for the protection of the frontier settlements. In the arduous exercise of this duty, which, from the paucity of his forces, and the nature of the war, gave him no opportunity of performing any brilliant achievement, he continued for three years, until the expulsion of the French from the Ohio had secured the repose of Virginia, and rendered his services no longer necessary to his country. On his resignation, he retired, as a private citizen, to his estate, with the regret and affection of his soldiers; and married a lady, whose amiable society gladdened the passage of his future years.

It may perhaps be beneath the dignity of a serious composition, to notice an individual of a sex whom prejudice or necessity has excluded from all active employments. But the sight of domestic felicity, the contemplation of female virtues, is interesting to the first

feelings of the heart; and propriety does not forbear, on the present occasion, to recall to the memory of an assembly, the most frequent inmates of the parlour of Mount Vernon, the virtuous and amiable lady who formed the ornament and happiness of their society. To all the pleasing qualities of an equable temper, which, by its perennial softness, could not fail to conciliate affection, she united the more elegant accomplishments and faculties of the mind. Her attachment to her husband was without weakness or affection; and while she was proud of her union with a man, so far above his species, she preserved in society the same dignified reserve over her conduct, and her feelings, that distinguished the great example before her. With equal dignity and decorum, she presided over her department as her consort in his sphere. With equal pleasure, she lived at the retreat of Mount Vernon as when she roved, the centre of fashion, in the gay scenes of Philadelphia and New York; and her eloquence may be expressed in one undeniably remarkable remark, that her union with the man of her heart had never given her a single pang, but when death called him from her side.

In the society of this superior woman Washington passed on his estate the interval of fifteen years, that elapsed between his departure from the army and the commencement of the American revolution, promoting the happiness and prosperity of his friends, and occasionally representing his country in the legislature of the state. Against the naval authority which the mother country, about this period, arrogated over the colonies, though it was equally repugnant to reason, policy and the constitution, his patriotic spirit was roused into an active and decided opposition. When experience had proved, that the petitions and remonstrances of the several states had been treated with contempt; that America was required to give an unlimited submission to every exaction that an avaricious government could devise, the expediency of a general union and the conveniency of a congress for the general safety, were unanimously acknowledged, and Washington was elected, with a corps of worthies whose names will live to the remotest ages, to represent the state of Virginia. The same conciliatory course which had been pursued by the states was again adopted by the confederation, and again treated with disregard. Every opprobrious measure was resorted to by the parent nation to humble her complaining children. Troops were daily introduced into the country from abroad, and hireling foreigners were employed and preferred for the unnatural warfare. The dispute was hastened to a crisis by the wanton effusion of blood on the plains of Lexington; and America was compelled to appeal to the God of armies in vindication of her cause. With a unanimous voice Washington, equally conspicuous for his firmness and valor, for his prudence and integrity, was appointed to the chief command of the continental forces.

At this period begins the history of united America, and a new epoch is opened in the history of the world. A succession of bright and vivid scenes burst upon the mind, and the eye of genius may contemplate with delight, the spectacle of a nation's regeneration.

In considering the origin and events of that splendid revolution, it is difficult to conceive the infatuation of the British court in believing that a powerful and flourishing people would have ever long submitted to the government of a distant legislature, in which they were not represented; that a nation, descended from ancestors who had braved the ocean, and the storm, and savages, more ferocious than the elements, to seek the mountain nymph of independence, in an unknown wild, could have ever willingly brooked the arbitrary control of the narrow spirit of colonization. The claim on the part of Great Britain was to the purse strings of American wealth, and its concession would have plucked the dear earned rewards of American industry in the selfish hands of commercial monopoly. It was therefore a contest between reason and power; between right and tyranny; It was an attempt, by the mother country to keep in a perpetual minority, a bantling, that had been disowned in its birth, and perhaps flourished by the neglect of its parents. Even the pugnacious pen of Johnson labored without avail, in support of his ministerial opinions; and the loss of its natural energy was supplied by dogmatical assertion, the never failing resource of defeated argument. He told the world that TAXATION WAS NO TYRANNY; and America replied, that REVOLUTION WAS NO REVOLT.

The ministers of England soon discovered, that these states were neither to be cheated, nor bullied into a surrender of their rights; and the sublime and novel spectacle was exhibited to the world, of three millions of people, tho' destitute of experience, or the means of defence, declaring themselves, with one voice, a free and independent nation. The trumpet of fame will sound, to the remotest posterity, the name of John Hampden, in honor of his dauntless opposition to the arbitrary exactions of a tyrant. In the instance of the American revolution, we behold a whole nation, animated by the same spirit, and influenced by the same principles, and views, not actuated by a capricious love of innovation, not blindly biased by designing leaders; but following the dictates of reason, and truth in its conduct; feeling indignation at an unwarrantable assumption of

power, and risking every earthly blessing, in defence of its natural privileges and rights. Was it possible that such a nation could be conquered? In periods of retribution, says孟德斯鸠, a nation is invincible. Experience has even proved the correctness of the principle, except in these cases, where the cruelty of force is excessive, that conduct can only be elicited over a nation of slaves, who feel as little attachment to their own government as to the invader, and who regard the change of masters, as a prospect of new felicity.

From the spirit, therefore, evinced throughout the American revolution, a judicious politician might easily have predicted the result. Though neither the slender resources of the country, nor the experience of the American soldiery, enabled them to achieve any brilliant or decisive exploits; though they were surpassed by their enemies in wealth, discipline and number, yet they obtained their long looked for victory, by a resolute adherence to their cause, by a ready acquiescence in every privation, and by the valiant abilities, and firm integrity of their general. It was complained by Cornwallis, that a victory gave him no further advantage than a monetary security, and no larger territory than the limits of his camp. On the other hand, every success obtained by the Americans was a death blow to the expectations of the British. The slaughter of Bunker's Hill, the capture of the Hessians, the victories of Monmouth and Princeton, and the plains of Saratoga and Yorktown, whilst they confirmed the prospect of emancipation, gave an undistinct lustre to our arms.

These natural and obvious reflections afford abundant reason for the emotions of patriotism, and for the fullest confidence in our present strength and security. Since that momentous period, when all was comparatively doubt and division, when the nation was internally vexed by the secret opposition of many insidious foes & an bigamous associates, the scene has entirely changed—America has risen to an elevated rank among the great powers, & would now present a much more formidable attitude to any presumptuous invader. The cannon of an enemy might perhaps wakenly rage upon our shores; an unprincipled government might excite the merciless Indian to the massacre of unprotected innocence. The pirate might commit depredations on our commerce, and justify the wrong by the highwayman's plea of necessity. But revenge and retaliation are in our power. The period of European rule over this western hemisphere is past approaching: and we may securely defy the power of foreign armies and navies, while the patriotic spirit of the nation still glows as pure as in the most perilous period of the revolution; and the highminded American, ennobled by the consciousness of freedom, feels himself to be equal, if not superior, to the subject of any government or earth.

But the events and vicissitudes of the war, the success and disappointments of the American chief, are already too feelingly impressed upon the memory of this audience, both by experience, and education, to require a detailed repetition. I will therefore hasten to the period, when the independence of our country was acknowledged by the foe, and no further necessity existed for the instruments of war.

The moment had arrived, when the character of Washington was destined to receive the most genuine accession of splendor. An inviolate world had already pronounced, that the example which had before been so frequently exhibited of armies, first achieving the liberty, and then usurping the government of their country, would be again realized; and that these states had, by their successful struggle, only exchanged one monarch for another. To the friends, as well as the enemies of America, it was obvious, that a general dissatisfaction, produced by the narrow resources of the confederation, prevailed throughout the army; that the war-worn soldier reproached his country with ingratitude and injustice in devoting his unrewarded old age to poverty and disease. An eloquent publication, exhorting the enemy to mutiny, had been circulated, and read with avidity, through the camp—Many had imbued, from the conduct of the war, the most hostile sentiments to republican institutions; and many were strongly attached to their commanders, and totally unversed in political information. But the mind of Washington could not be seduced by the flattering, though dangerous temptations of power. The clamors of disaffection were hushed by his voice: the rubicon of his country's independence was respected; and he prepared, together with his army, to exchange the sword for the sickle, and the plough.

It was at the city of Annapolis, where congress was then sitting, that he appeared before the representatives of the nation, with his commission in his hands. The gallery of the session chamber was crowded with a numerous attendance; the principal officers of government, and the ministers of foreign nations were assembled, and every heart was big with gratitude, and affection towards the man, from whom their blessing's had been derived. At the appearance of Washington, a general silence prevailed; a tear was seen in every eye, and a tear of sympathy also wet his cheek. But without a murmur, or a sigh, he paid the tribute due to the sovereignty of the people, and his whole life testified magnanimous declarations with satisfaction, the power with diffidence.

There is a sacred halo resting modestly over it, which it acorns. The exercise of any extraordinary power may be detested a sublimity and felt and acknowledged by and tranquility of mind inspire emotions equally fine, as those excited by the historian of a future regular interest, the foot of retreat; and watch him on the laurels he has won, find any stains of restlessness; any sighs of disquiet; Will he observe him brooding in his cell, over the pleasure of the power and the melancholy madness of the situation? No—The character is not to be measured by and which the daily exercise has established. The injury of resignation of power is such rare occurrences highly extol the motives of happiness that followed c. or Charles to their ostensible But in Washington, it was a victim for an unambitious unaffected taste for agricultral virtues and the wise; steps to the tranquil residence. In enjoying the pleasure, he possessed in the searches of his mind: in improvements through his improving, by every society of his neighbors and the enviable period of his life than the greatest generation. His frankness to his country, and his reputation had affected by any subsequent act. But too he had lived in glory, he had not lived in country. To have obtained Peace and Independence, the security or happiness was necessary that an effort should be established; and first confederation had been and alarming to be denied arisen among the states a uniform system of combat them either refused or with the requisitions of the liquidated and the character America was daily decreasing the wisdom and patriotism recommended a general gave weight to its reuniting the name of Washington's delegates. The occasions to permit him to the call and wishes of his departed from the bower's luctance; and on the meeting the delegates at the city of unanimously appointed the It is an object devoutly the proceedings of so entirely collected for so novel purpose, may at some future time be presented to the public—The wide discussion and systems which must be used, and the several votes that must have passed on the principles of its members only be recommended by but might serve to guide, nations who hereafter may be differently situated. Laborers of that convention in situation, which tho' derided many on its first promulgation the test of twenty years, will conduct them, happiness, and weakness of the people; and it will be found to consist in the hands of the general regulation only of our forces the superintendance of our legislatures of the states. Powers perhaps more in much admired distinction, not only a vigilant administration, but a placed against any possible our liberties. From the garrison can only spring with all the power of the nation possess the affection of the we apprehend the danger on the superior benefits the

and his whole life testifies the sincerity of his magnanimous declaration, that he resigned with satisfaction, the power he had accepted with diffidence.

There is a sacred halo which a natural and retiring modesty throws round the character it adorns. The exercise of strong passions, or any extraordinary powers, produces it cannot be denied a sublimity and interest, which is felt and acknowledged by all. But the silence and tranquility of quiet are calculated to inspire emotions, equally pleasurable and sublime, as those excited by the regent of the day.

The historian of a future age will follow, with peculiar interest, the footsteps of Washington to his retreat, and watch the repose of the hero on the laurels he had acquired. Will he

find any stains of restlessness betray themselves; any sighs of discontent escape him?

Will he observe him brooding, like a hermit in his cell, over the pleasures he had lost; & repenting of the power he had resigned, in the melancholy madness of disappointed ambition?

No. — The character of Washington is not to be measured by the ordinary standard which the daily experience of mankind has established. The instances of voluntary resignation of power have been few, but of such rare occurrences posterity cannot very

highly extol the motives that impelled, or the happiness that followed either Sylla, Diocletian, or Charles to their ostentatious retirement.

But in Washington, it was a natural predilection for an unambitious station; it was an unaffected taste for agricultural pursuits, which have ever been the favorite occupation of the virtuous and the wise; that led his willing steps to the tranquil residence of Mount Vernon.

— In enjoying the fruitful resources of pleasure, he possessed in the energy and re-

searches of his mind; in promoting internal improvements through his country; and in cultivating, by every social duty, the friend-

ship of his neighbors and admirers, he passed the enviable period of his retirement; happier than the vainest general in victory or the proudest despot on his throne. — The applause and affection of his countrymen had followed him to his retreat, the impartial suffrage of the civilized world, had ranked him among the most distinguished heroes of antiquity;

and his reputation had acquired a brilliancy of lustre, which could not possibly be brightened by any subsequent act he could perform.

But that he had lived long enough for his glory, he had not lived long enough for his country. To have obtained the blessings of Peace and Independence, was not sufficient for the security or happiness of America. It was necessary that an efficient government should be established; and the defects of the first confederation had become too palpable and alarming to be denied. Jealousies had arisen among the states from the want of a uniform system of commerce; several of them either refused or delayed compliance with the requisitions of congress; the foreign and domestic debts of the union remained unliquidated and the character and credit of America was daily decreasing abroad. To remedy these evils, Virginia, if not the first, at least among the first states in the union, for the wisdom and patriotism of its legislature recommended a general convention; and gave weight to its recommendation by placing the name of Washington at the head of its delegates. The occasion was too momentous to permit him to refuse obedience to the call and wishes of his country. — But he departed from the bowers of privacy with reluctance; and on the meeting of the rest of the delegates at the city of Philadelphia was unanimously appointed their president.

It is an object devoutly to be wished, that the proceedings of so enlightened an assembly collected for so novel and interesting a purpose, may at some future period be given to the public. — The wide field which was presented for their discussions; the various plans and systems which must have been suggested, and the several votes and resolutions that must have passed on the many conflicting principles of its members; would form a body of political information, which would not only be recommended by its intrinsic merits, but might serve to guide, and enlighten other nations, who hereafter may be similarly, though less fortunately situated.

The result of the labors of that convention is our present constitution, which, tho' derided and opposed by many on its first promulgation, has now stood the test of twenty years, with very few amend-

ments, and conducted these United States to honor, happiness, and wealth. It is founded on the consent, and acknowledges the supremacy of the people; and its principle excellence will be found to consist in its reposing,

in the hands of the general government, the regulation only of our foreign relations; while the superintendance of our internal concerns, still exclusively resides in the respective legislatures of the states.

By this division of powers, perhaps more important than the much admired distinction between the executive, legislative and judiciary departments; not only a vigilant administration of both departments is secured, but a powerful barrier is placed against any possible encroachment on our liberties. From the general government usurpation can only spring; as it is entrusted with all the power of the nation. But the states possess the affection of the people; nor can we apprehend the danger of their consolidation into one government, when we reflect upon the superior benefits they confer, their dif-

ferent habits and laws, and the difficulties that would attend a new organization of municipal offices to be substituted in the place of the present establishments.

As little apprehension on the other hand can be entertained for the safety of the union; tho' the timorous croakers in politics are in the constant habit of predicting its speedy dissolution. They do not however reflect that of all obligations, that which binds the U. S. together the principle of self interest is the strongest, and that "that government is the most energetic of which every individual feels himself a part." — The single reflection that the same evils which gave birth to the constitution, will arise from its destruction, is sufficient to confirm the belief of every dispassionate enquirer, that we shall continue brothers to the end of time.

But neither the liberty of the people, nor the integrity of the Union, can be preserved unimpaired, but by attending to the true principle of this, and every other republic, the knowledge and good sense of the people. Political writers, among others the celebrated Montesquieu, (borrowing their ideas from the history of the little townships of Greece, the city of Rome, and the oligarchies of Italy, in which every party and dispute was necessarily of a personal nature) have laid it down as an infallible maxim, that virtue is the true principle of a republic: But in all governments it is less necessary, that the rulers should be *virtuous*, than that they should be *wise*.

Virtue is in fact the natural consequence of wisdom and knowledge; and in republics, to the existence of which the strongest and most selfish passions, even of its own citizens are inimical to it, it is particularly necessary, that the body of the people should be thoroughly informed of the nature of their political interests, the true state of public affairs, and the real characters of the individuals, to whom they have delegated their authority.

As long as they are possessed of this important knowledge they can never be deprived of their rights and privileges of freedom. The same cause will also necessarily divest the spirit of party of its evils; and the degree of information which already prevails in our infant republic has so completely chained down the many headed monster that its influence is generally found, to be most loudly deprecated by those, who feel the merited decline of their popularity.

It was therefore the just and forcible admonition of Washington, in his valedictory address to the American people, that they should promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge; and the members of this society, founded and patronized by that immortal sage, may reflect with pleasure, on the beneficial end it has in view; the education of youth. If it be a self evident maxim, that virtue is commensurate with knowledge; that vice in most instances proceed from ignorance or error; it is impossible that the munificence of this institution could be more advantageously directed. Among those who are now seated before us, there are many whom a well regulated charity has perhaps saved from ruin and corruption; many to whom it has pointed out the path to honor and wealth; and some whom it has probably fired, with an emulation to imitate the illustrious example, who first gave them the opportunity of developing their natural abilities. In a government that offers every encouragement to merit, we indulge the pleasing prospect, that of those deserted children of misfortune, there may be one who is destined to be the benefactor of his species; to display the force and brilliancy of his genius in an elevated sphere; and repay with grateful satisfaction on his country the inestimable favors this Society have conferred.

But the interesting views presented by the principles of our institution, and of the American government, have too long concealed the subjects most proper for the occasion, and most interesting to this audience. Too many doubts and differences of opinion had been entertained on the merits of the constitution; yet a general unanimity prevailed after its adoption, in the election of its first officer, and it was fortunate for the people of America, that at such a period of anxious uncertainty they could trust their liberties with confidence into the guardianship of Washington. On the integrity and patriotism of his character, every sentiment was in unison; and the monarchical principle was felt, without being acknowledged, that their first chief magistrate could do no wrong.

The avarice of power and distinction is so natural and common propensity of the human breast, that instances of its absence may be justly regarded with scepticism. But the power with which Washington had been invested by the suffrage of his country produced no emotion in his mind, but that of affectionate sensibility to his country's approbation. Had his choice been only influenced by personal considerations, the Cincinnatus of America would have continued to enjoy the comforts of his farm, although every honor and delight, that national gratitude could confer, awaited his acceptance of the presidential chair. His journey to New York was the triumphal return of a long absent conqueror to his country. The road was thronged with pressing crowds of his fellow-citizens, assembled to greet and gaze on him as he passed; and congratulatory addresses were

presented him at every town. In the simple language of unaffected feeling the citizens of Alexandria expressed their admiration of his virtues, and beheld his departure from their vicinity, with sentiments mingled with regret. At Philadelphia he was received with peculiar splendor; and at Trenton he was welcomed by the sex whose smiles can flutter the most austere, in a manner, which must have touched every fibre of his heart. The ceremony of his inauguration at New York, performed in an open gallery before a concourse of thousands of spectators, deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, with the dignified presence of the savior of his country, with pleasing recollections of the past, and anxious anticipations of the future, may be considered as the most interesting scene, which history has ever attempted to recount. When he fervently repeated the oath of office, and bowed to seal it on the volume of his religion, every bosom swelled with the sublimest emotions; and when proclaimed by the chancellor of New York, the president of the U. States, a general acclamation of unanimous joy resounded through the air.

But these testimonials of a people's love, only strengthened the patriotism of this extraordinary man; nor could they elate or corrupt a heart, which had so deeply imbibed the purest sentiments of piety and virtue. His administration was attended with every advantage which had been predicted by the most sanguine friends of the constitution. Public credit was established, commerce expanded her sail to every quarter of the globe; wealth was rapidly accumulated by the industrious and enterprising citizen, and peace poured her inestimable treasures of happiness and morality into tranquil bosom of America.

But the events of a wise and peaceful administration afford no eloquent topics of narration; and the jarring discord of legislative discussions is abhorrent to the temper of the muse. It is perhaps fortunate for the United States, that its history while Washington was president, affords no brilliant scenes on which fancy can expatiate; for periods of national glory are generally periods of national calamity. The progress of real prosperity is silent; and the unexampled improvement and increase of the United States, during his administration, prove that he was equally calculated for the cabinet, as for the field; that he was the *Numa* as well as the *Romulus* of his country.

After the expiration of the term of two elections, he again sought that privacy and retirement for which he had constantly sighed, in the fullest exercise of his power, in the moment of his highest popularity. But his patriotic feelings still glowed with unceasing ardor, and his valedictory admonitions to his fellow citizens are the suggestions of a mind, whose researches were ever guided by the light of truth, and the dictates of a heart, whose warmest pulsations were devoted to the happiness of his country. In the shade of Mount Vernon, it was his intention, and his wish to have concluded the remainder of his days, removed from the concerns and vanities of life; and nothing but the urgent solicitations of his friends, could have induced him to accept the chief command of the army, that was raised in apprehension of a foreign war. But this honor he did not live long to enjoy. On the 14th of December 1799, he was visited by the angel of death, & with the same composure and serenity he had testified through life, he obeyed the summons which called him to the presence of his maker.

Fellow citizens, you remember the general consternation that seized on every heart, when the tidings of this melancholy event were announced and confirmed. You had lost the man who constituted your safety and your pride; who had achieved the emancipation of your country; who had confirmed the stability of your government by his councils; and who had given such an illustrious example of dignity and temperance to his successors in office. A domestic misfortune could not have been more sensibly felt. The whole nation was in mourning; meetings were called in every town, and orations eloquently descriptive of the virtues of their lamented benefactor, though perhaps too much embittered by party feelings, were delivered before numerous assemblies. By the citizens of Alexandria, as his merit was the most justly appreciated, his loss was the most deeply felt. The traces of their grief though softened by time, still visibly remain; the birth day of the hero is annually commemorated, and perhaps his spirit at this moment hovers near the present scene, and reads with delight, in the hearts of this assembly, the admiration entertained of his character.

By the congress of the U. S. peculiar honors were paid to the memory of the man—"the first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." A resolution was unanimously passed, that a marble monument commemorative of the great events of his military and political life, should be erected for his relics at the capitol of the Metropolis, which bears his name. But the resolution has never been carried into execution. To attribute this neglect after the example of some of his biographers to the spirit of party, would be both invidious and unjust; and it may be more correctly accounted for by the differences of opinion which will naturally arise on the situation, plan and expence of such an undertaking. But the gratitude of the

people will not remain always unexerted, the monument will not forever be forgotten. A disinterested citizen may be permitted to hope, that it will rise on the hallowed spot where the ages of the hero now repose, that that portion of Mount Vernon, will at some period become the property of the nation; and be thus preserved from any instant possibility of falling into a weak or degenerate hand. To that classic spot of liberty her pilgrim votaries shall repair from every quarter of the globe; and the patriot shall receive his fondest inspirations in its melancholy groves. — The flag of our glory and power shall be abased in sailing to the metropolis by the solemn scene; and its thunder shall express the grief and gratitude of America.

Time, that casts into oblivion all ordinary beings and actions, will only add to the unblemished lustre of Washington's reputation, by comparing him with his successors and by perpetuating the blessings he established. In the course of his numerous revolutions, it has never displayed a character in which so many great qualities were combined with so few imperfections, and it may be considered as his highest eulogism, that his merits can be better exhibited by examining the detractions of malice and envy, than by repeating the praises of panegyrists. — Thus it has been said that Washington was, by nature, cold, and unfeeling, that his merit was of a negative kind, and rather in forbearance than in action. But can it be asserted that he was destitute of affection, when numerous instances of the force of his feelings and passions, when the warm attachment mutually subsisting between himself and his army, may be reflected by all? Will it be pretended that he was a negative character, when so many positive proofs of his active abilities and zeal can be shewn on every side? Will a politic reserve over his sentiments and feelings, while placed in a situation requiring the utmost exertion, be interpreted into moroseness of temper? A foe will only detract from the virtues of his conqueror; the dejected subject of a monarch will always regard with jealousy the character of a high minded republican; and the man who has no peculiar merit but in his fancy—no pleasure but in sensual indulgence, will naturally call fluid the sobriety of incorruptible virtue. It is not therefore astonishing that a licentious poet of a British court, that an ungrateful guest of American hospitality, who could find nothing in this country worthy of his praise, but the entertainments of British officers, and an useless society of Belles Lettres Literati, should, amidst his vulgar abuse of the people, define the character of their father.

It has also been said that Washington was not a man of genius; that though possessed of a good judgment and consummate prudence, yet he was destitute of every enterprising quality, and every brilliant faculty of the mind. But such an observation, even if correct, would be no aspersion on his character. Search the history of his country, and his life; examine the difficulties and disappointments he had to encounter in his military career, and then decide whether any opportunities were afforded him for the performance of any splendid exploit; and whether the losses and expences sustained by the enemy do not prove the policy of his conduct? Utility, which is the foundation of moral obligation, is also the only just criterion by which talents can be appreciated. That brilliancy of mind, which so generally attracts the admiration of the vulgar, is rarely serviceable either to the world or to the being so richly endowed; and his rash and irregular exertions, both in the cabinet and the field, are only calculated, in the words of the poet,

"To point a moral or adorn a tale."

But the benefits conferred by Washington on his country shall attract the love and admiration of mankind, when both the captious satire of his enemies and the feeble praises of his panegyrists are alike silenced in the dust. In ages yet unborn, his name, like the labarum of Constantine, shall predict a certain victory to the champion of freedom; and his example, like the ashes of the Phœnix, shall raise some kindred spirit to enliven his virtues. Poetry will ever decorate his memory with her sweetest wreaths; and fame will spread, to every quarter of the globe, the splendor of his actions. In the temples which history will erect to the glory of America, the figure of the hero shall occupy the most commanding station: the altar, which his hand had raised to the liberty of his country, shall blaze forever high, and illuminate the most distant scene; and every spark of feeling in the bosom of the citizen shall be kindled into patriotic flame, as he worships at the sacred shrine.

Stood last week on a negro,
A LOAF OF SUGAR and a small fair of
SHOES: the cramer, on proving property, and
paying for this advertisement, may have them
again.

BENJAMIN DAVIS.

March 1

51 NOTICE.

THE public are respectfully informed that Mr. Thompson is engaged as an additional teacher in the Academy, to commence the first of April. By the contemplated arrangement the studies will be increased. The common branches of English Education, the Mathematics, the Elements of Natural and Moral Philosophy, Belle Letters and Composition, will be taught.

March 1

Lemons by the box,
Linen Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Mould Candles, in small boxes, of superi-
or quality,
Window Glass in boxes,
For Sale, by
Robert T. Hooe & Co.
January 30.

FOR SALE.

Spanish HIDES,
White and brown clayed SUGARS in
bags,
Muscavado SUGARS in hhds. & lbs.
Green COFFEE in bags,
Madeira WINE,
London particular market do. in pipes,
half pipes and qr. casks.
California do. in qr. casks
Castile SOAP in boxes,
Best Spanish SEGARS,
A few tons of LOGWOOD.
Nath. Wattles, & Co.

Feb. 26. 1 a.m.

FOR SALE,

Or to be RENTED for one or more years;
THE whole of the REAL ESTATE be-
longing to Pressley Carr Lane, lying in
and adjacent to the town of Centreville, in
Fairfax county.

This property consists of the well known
TAVERN now occupied by Mr. Adam Mit-
chell.

The STORE HOUSE now in the occu-
pancy of Mr. Daniel Harrington—and from
eight hundred to a thousand acres of good
FARMING LAND, at present in the pos-
session of Mr. Carr W. Lane, and Mr. Wal-
ter Locker, which will be disposed of in se-
parate tracts or entire.

It is presumed that any person disposed to
buy or rent any of the above property will first
view the same and judge for themselves—a
further description is therefore unnecessary.

Mr. Lane would take a small
proportion in Negroes.

Harrison Fitzhugh,
Fairfax County Oct. 23. 1 a.m.

PROSPECTUS of LEWIS AND CLARK'S TOUR TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

THE INTERIOR OF THE CONTINENT OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Performed by order of the Government of the
United States,

During the years 1804, 1805, and 1806.

This work will be prepared by Capt. Meri-
wether Lewis, and will be divided into two
parts, the whole comprised in three volumes
octavo, the first containing at least seven hundred
pages, the second and third from four to
five hundred each, printed on good paper, and
fair pic-a-type. The several volumes in suc-
cession will be put to press at as early peri-
ods as the avocations of the author will per-
mit him to prepare them for publication.

This distribution of the work has been
made with a view to the accommodation of
every description of readers, and is here of-
fered to the perusal of the public in such
shape, that all persons wishing to become sub-
scribers, may accommodate themselves with
either of the parts, or the entire work, as it
shall be most convenient to themselves.

Subscriptions received by Robert Gray,
Alexandria.

Detached from this work, there will be pub-
lished

LEWIS AND CLARK'S MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

From longitude 9° west, to the Pacific Ocean
and between 25° and 52° north latitude
with extensive Marginal Notes. Dimen-
sions five feet eight inches by three feet ten
inches.

EMBRACING all their late discoveries, and
that part of the continent heretofore the least
known. This map will be compiled from the
best maps now extant, as well published as in
manuscript, from the collective information
of the best informed travellers through the
various portions of that region, and corrected
by a series of several hundred celestial obser-
vations, made by Captain Lewis during his
late tour.

For the convenience of subscribers, these
several works will be delivered at the most
respectable commercial towns, and at the seats
of government of the respective states and
territories within the Union: no advance is
required, nor will payment be demanded un-
til such delivery is made.

The price of part the first, in two vols.
will be ten dollars, and that of part the sec-
ond, in one volume, eleven dollars, delivered
in boards. Price of the Map, ten dollars.

Any persons who may have subscribed
for these works, to lists which contained no
stipulated prices for the same, and who may
be dissatisfied with the terms now proposed,
are at liberty to withdraw their names from
such lists, at any time prior to the 1st day of
December next.

M. LEWIS,
Philadelphia, Jan. 3.

Aug. 7.]

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late
firm of THOMPSON and VEITCH, to
final close, OFFER FOR SALE the follow-
ing

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling House
with elegant stores, on the south side
of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets,
lots extending back 175 feet; at present oc-
cupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and
James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is
considered to be amongst the best for business
in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side
of King-street, near the corner of King and
Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, ex-
tending back 119 feet, and bounded on the
south by an alley, on which is a shad occupied
by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street,
betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied
by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each
side of said house. Their situation for busi-
ness equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern,
in George-Town, with all the buildings and
improvements attached thereto, situated on the
main street leading from the public ferry;
occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwel-
ling houses, with brick stables and carriage
houses, being part of the six buildings, situ-
ated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of
Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finish-
ed brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jeff-
erson county, late the property of Van Ruth-
erford, with a large garden and the corner
storehouse on same lot, situate near the cen-
tre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements,
a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining,
very handsomely situated, &c. Late the
property of George H. H.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main
street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a
central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the
above property in Charles-Town, application
may be made to William Tate, Esq. of that
place, or to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of
Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, contain-
ing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring
late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract
there are two settlements and about 50 acres
in cultivation, the rest of the land well tim-
bered; the new turnpike road will pass thro'
a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis
living near the Gum Spring, will shew this
to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederic
county, about four miles from Winchester
and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes.
For particulars apply to Henry St. George
Tucker, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire
county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near
the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by
Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph
county, being part of an old military survey,
on the south side of Glad Creek, considered
to be of excellent quality. This tract is situ-
ated in a thickly settled part of that country,
and contiguous to the main road leading from
Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-
river.

One other tract, named Fertility, of 250
acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Penn-
sylvania; situated on the Monongahela river,
and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about
one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry,
and 4 miles above Parkinson's ferry. A large
proportion is rich bottom land, with a valu-
able orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres
in cultivation. The main road from Union-
Town to Pittsburgh passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property
we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on
the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand,
and the residue in three or four equal annual
payments, the purchaser giving bonds with
security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or
more years, adjoining the place where
he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a
complete set of Tools, a Dwelling-House in
comfortable condition, calculated for a family,
together with between three and four acres
of very rich land. From several years ex-
perience, I can with truth declare, that there
can be no better stand for a blacksmith than
the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek. [law]

N. B. If I don't rent the fine stand,
will give good wages to a young man, or a
man with a family.

T. B. M.

Printing in all its various branches,
handsomely executed at this office.

GARDEN SEEDS

For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER has a large assort-
ment of GARDEN SEEDS of last year's
growth. Peas, early Charleston, Marrowfat,
do. Green Ronival, do. Early Dwarf Beans,
assorted Lima do. Venson, do. Cabbage, Early
York, Early Dwarf, White Savoy, Yellow and
Green, do. Salmon and Purple Radishes, Red,
White and Black, Turnip Radishes, Celery,
Endive, Spinach, Parsley, Red Beet, Carrots,
Parsnips, White, Red, and Portugal Onion,
Early, Long, Green, and Common Cucum-
ber, Lettuce, Early, Selesia, Ice, and Royal, do.
Asparagus Roots, Herbs of all sorts.

A L S O,

A large variety of Grafted Fruit Trees,
Flowering Shrubs and Roots, a collection of
Green House Plants, in Pots, Orange, Ch-
erry, and Lemon Trees, in Boxes, fit to bear
Fruit.

Apply at his nursery, lower end of Pitt-
street, Alexandria.

Peter Billy,

February 13. 2 a.m.

Twenty dollars reward.

RAN AWAY yesterday morning, a negro
man named Charles Johnson, about 5
feet 8 or 9 inches high, very black, has a small
star on one of his cheeks; his legs are small
for a person of his size: had on and took with
him a grey coating roundabout lined with flan-
nel, and trousers of the same, a black coat &
an old grey great-coat, with a variety of other
clothing not recollect. Five Dollars will be
given if taken in the county, or the above
reward if out, and reasonable charges if bro't
home.

LAWRENCE HOOF, sen.

Masters of vessels and others are cau-
tioned against harboring or carrying him off.

December 26. co

Five Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on Saturday
evening last,

A Negro Man named DAMON,

ABOUT five feet ten inches high, twenty
one years of age, slender made, and a
likely fellow. Had on when he went away a
blue roundabout jacket and pantaloons, striped
swansdown waistcoat, and it is supposed took
with him sundry other clothes. It is expect-
ed he has gone to Georgetown or Washington.
The above reward will be given for apprehen-
ding said fellow and reasonable charges if
brought home.

John Gadsby.

Feb. 22. 1 a.m.

The Subscriber

EGS leave to inform the public, that he
continues to carry on as usual, at his
house on Royal-street near the market, the
business of a White-Smith, Lock-Smith, Cut-
Jew, Bell-hanger, Elastic Trussmaker, Gun &
Pistol Barrel, Browning, Blueing & Polishing
in the neatest manner.

All orders thankfully received and carefully
attended to. All kinds of house work in the
Smith line done in the neatest manner at the
shortest notice, by

Caleb Hessey.

Nov. 23. 3 a.m.

GREAT BARGAIN.

INTENDING to remove to the state of
Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to
dispose of the following valuable and increas-
ing property upon few terms, which property
I inherited from my ancestors, who have had
a legal title to the same for upwards of one
hundred years.

One tract well known by the name
of KINGDON, being on the Potomac river
between Alexandria and George-Town, and
nearly opposite the city of Washington, beau-
tifully situated, containing about Four Hun-
dred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for
three hundred and sixty dollars per annum
with other stipulations contained in the sat-
lease.

One other tract contiguous to the
first, leased to William Fraser for forty dol-
lars per annum, containing about sixty acres.

One other tract containing ten acres
of bottom land, adjoining the Four Mile Mill
tract.

One other tract contiguous to the
Abingdon estate, and within two and a half
miles of George-Town, containing 725 acres.
The greatest part of this land is heavily
wooded with red and white Oak.

1 L. 8 O.

Three thousand acres on the Scioto
River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle
George D. Alexander, being one moiety of
the land he was entitled to for his military ser-
vices during the revolutionary war. All the
title papers with the will under which I am
entitled to the above property, are in the
hands of BALDWIN DADE, Esq. to whom ap-
plication will please to be made for terms &c.
he being legally authorised to contract and
dispose of all the above valuable property, for
which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

Walter S. Alexander.

August 12.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX, ALEXANDRIA.

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LI-

QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Teneriffe

Corsica

WINES.

Gld St. Estephe Medoc

laret

one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinae

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cognac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Scheidam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogheads Havana honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder